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L E C T U R E S
O N
G O V E R N M E N T;

GIVEN ANNUALLY IN THE UNIVERSITY.

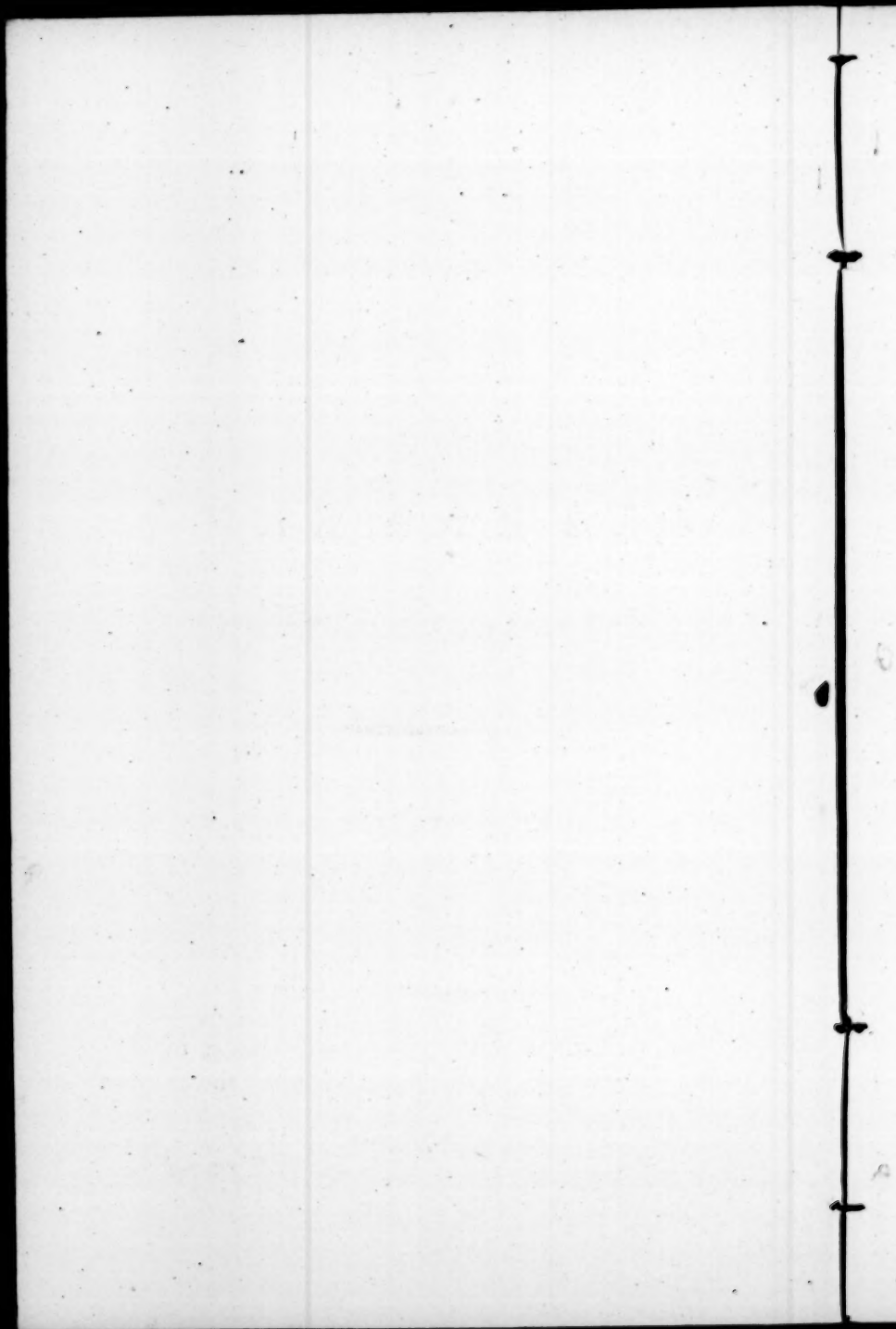
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GLASGOW:
1792.

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P A R T I.

OF THE ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF GOVERNMENT IN SOCIETY.

- Lecture* 1. ORDER of the following Lectures—
General principles of government.
- Lect.* 2. —Continuation of the same subject.
- Lect.* 3. State of government among *savages*.
- Lect.* 4. Advancement of political society in the
pastoral ages.
- Lect.* 5. Progressive improvements in govern-
ment, arising from the introduction of
agriculture—In a single independent
tribe of *husbandmen*.
- Lect.* 6. —In a *rude nation*, composed of dif-
ferent tribes.
- Lect.* 7. Changes produced in the state of soci-
ety, by the improvement of manufac-
tures, commerce, and the liberal arts
—Causes of this improvement—
Principal steps in the advancement of
manufactures—of commerce—of the li-
beral arts.
- Lect.* 8. Effect of these changes upon the *general*
state of society.

- Lect.* 9. Influence of manufactures, commerce, and the arts, upon the *intellectual* improvements—and upon the *morals* of a people.
- Lect.* 10. Their influence upon the *manners*, the *temper*, and *deportment* of mankind.
- Lect.* 11. In what manner the *government* of a people is affected by these changes.
- Lect.* 12. Effect of these changes upon the *different powers* of government—The *legislative*, or *supreme directing* power.
- Lect.* 13. —Upon the *ministerial* powers of government.
- Lect.* 14. —Upon the establishments for the *distribution of justice*.
- Lect.* 15. Remarks upon the decline of nations.
- Lect.* 16. The same subject continued.

P A R T II.

THE HISTORY OF GOVERNMENT ILLUSTRATED FROM A VIEW OF THE CONSTITUTION IN PAR- TICULAR COUNTRIES.

- Lect.* 17. Athenian government—from its first establishment to the new modelling of the constitution by Solon.

- Lect.* 18. —From the changes introduced by Solon to the destruction of the free constitution.
- Lect.* 19. Government of Sparta.
- Lect.* 20. Roman constitution—from the building of Rome to the establishment of the commonwealth.
- Lect.* 21. —from the beginning to the end of the commonwealth.
- Lect.* 22. —from the end of the commonwealth to the destruction of the empire.
- Lect.* 23. General view of the *civil* government established in the modern states of Europe.
- Lect.* 24. French government—from the establishment of the Franks in Gaul to the end of the second race of their kings.
- Lect.* 25. —from the beginning of the third race to the reign of Lewis XIII.
- Lect.* 26. —from Lewis XIII. to the present time.
- Lect.* 27. Constitution of the Germanic body—from the reign of Charlemagne to that of Otho the Great—from the reign of Otho to that of Charles V.
- Lect.* 28. —from Charles V. to the present time—Present state of the Germanic body.

- Lect.* 29. Government of England—from the settlement of the Saxons to the reign of William the Conqueror.
- Lect.* 30. —from the reign of William the Conqueror to that of Henry VII.
- Lect.* 31. —from the reign of Henry VII. to the accession of the house of Stewart.
- Lect.* 32. —from the accession of the house of Stewart to the present time.
- Lect.* 33. Government of Scotland.
- Lect.* 34. Government of Ireland.
- Lect.* 35. The rise and progress of *ecclesiastical* jurisdiction in Christendom—government of the Christian church prior to the time of the Emperor Constantine—from Constantine till the division of the Western Empire into independent states.
- Lect.* 36. —from the division of the Western Empire to the Reformation.
- Lect.* 37. —from the Reformation to the present time.

P A R T III.

PRESENT STATE OF GOVERNMENT IN GREAT
BRITAIN.

- Lect.* 38. Constitution of the British Parliament
—— King —— Lords —— Commons ——
English Representatives.
- Lect.* 39. Scotch Representatives — Remarks upon
the division of Parliament into three
branches —— upon the inequality of the
representation, with regard to England
and Scotland.
- Lect.* 40. Powers of Parliament considered as one
body —— Power of making laws ——
Power with respect to the military esta-
blishment —— with respect to the im-
position of taxes —— Historical view of
the taxes.
- Lect.* 41. Of the national debt.
- Lect.* 42. Power vested in the several branches of
Parliament —— in the *King* —— his nega-
tive upon parliamentary bills —— his
power of dissolving, and proroguing
Parliament —— Limitations of the power
of prorogation —— Of the most conve-
nient limits to the duration of a Parlia-
ment.

- Lect.* 43. Power peculiar to the house of Commons
——to the house of Peers——Privileges
of the members of Parliament.
- Lect.* 44. Powers of the King, independent of
Parliament.
- Lect.* 45. Remarks upon the state of the Prerogative.
- Lect.* 46. State of the judicial power in England
——Court baron——Hundred court
——Court of the coroner——Common
pleas——Exchequer——King's bench.
- Lect.* 47. Court of chancery——Exchequer-cham-
ber——Auxiliary courts to those of
Westminster——Courts ecclesiastical,
military, and maritime.
- Lect.* 48. General view of the courts in Scotland
——Court baron——Court of the She-
riff——Of royal boroughs.
- Lect.* 49. Justices of the peace——High Admiral
——Exchequer——Court of Session—
Justiciary——Some differences in the
forms of trial in the English and Scottish
courts.
- Lect.* 50. Origin of the grand, and of the petty
jury——Courts of an ecclesiastical nature.
- Lect.* 51. House of Peers——comparative view of
the judicial establishments in England
and Scotland.